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DAYTON, O .-- J. V. Wilkie, 29 South Jefferson COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

The trouble with the Democratic party is that no one man can be rominated for President who can command the solid party vote

That college societies and alleged literary clubs should employ Senator Tillman to lecture is one of the things that many people cannot understand. Is it chiefly because he is a man of coarse speech?

Senator Morgan's speech against the Panama canal covers ninety-seven pages of the Congressional Record, which would make a book containing about as many pages as three novels of 400 pages each. Doubtless a few persons will read it.

The further mention of Mr. Cleveland has set off Mr. Watterson again at a furious rate. Both Cleveland and Bryan are "eyethe Democracy, yet either of them would get the electoral vote of Kentucky by the assistance of the Goebel elec-

Some persons may think that Civil-service Commissioner Foulke appears in print too often, but he has a right to defend the law he is appointed to administer, and the acts of the commission as well. Senators or Epresentatives who criticise the commission have no right to complain if Mr. Foulke defends it. One Theodore Rooseveit did not hesitate to do the same thing when he was chairman of the commission

Doubtless the upper classes at Purdue will conclude not to strike. In the first place it is very absurd for young men who go to college for a liberal education to interrupt their purpose by refusing to attend class exercises. But, if reason should not appeal to the young men, and they imagine they are punishing or annoying the faculty by not attending class exercises, let the faculty retort by closing the doors for a season.

Washington city officials have decided to mpose a tax of \$20 a year on bill posters and have instructed the police to accest all persons found distributing handbills or circulars without a license. The action is the interest of municipal cleanliness. The custom prevalent in many cities of scattering all kinds of printed advertisements promiscuously not only contributes much to street rubbish, but is a severe strain on housewifely tempers.

While quite a number of Democratic senators voted for ratification of the Cuban treaty, all of the Democratic senators of the more southern States are on record against it. Is this due to a sympathy for the sugar interests of Louisiana incident to It also appears that while the Republican senators from the beet-sugar States voted for the treaty the two Democratic senators from Colorado voted against t. Does this action of those senators mean that they will stand together to retain the present high duty on sugar when tariff revision shall be in order?

To talk of annexation of Cuba, as Senator Newlands, of Nevada, did during the discussion of the treaty was a piece of dense stupidity. Already the Cubans have been rendered suspicious by the delay of the Senate in ratifying the treaty, and the talk of annexation will give some of the Cuban statesmen an additional pretext for opposing the treaty, which will now require further action on the part of Cuba. Senator Newlands's own views regarding annexation are of no consequence, and when there was danger of imperiling an important measure he should have kept them to him-

The New York Times discusses editorially what it calls "The Indiana Revolt of Labor Against Trades Union Oppression. The allusion is to the organizations of workmen recently formed at Muncie and Anderson, which, while indorsing some union principles, condemn strikes and boycotts and demand the recognition of individual merit. The Times notes the promulgation of these ideas and says: "From every point of view this Indiana movement is interesting. It seems to mark the beginning of a recrystallization of labo for the attainment of new standards." It evident for some time that intelorkmen are growing restive under ctive and tyrannical methods ons, and the new movement is protest against them. It is likely to spread

Some of the States are going into the business quite extensively. seen introduced in the Pennsylvania Logislature which is expected to pass and which the Governor has promised to aign which calls for appropriations aggre- employment unless he is a member of

gating \$5,500,000 to be expended during the the first year, \$750,000 for the second, \$2,000,-000 for the following two years and \$2,750,000 for the last two years. This money is to be expended under the direction of a state engineer. The good roads movement is receiving more attention at present in the Eastern States than it is in the West, but it must eventually command recognition everywhere.

THE REPUBLICAN PROTEST.

The Journal has heretofore protested against the action of the Republican committee in calling the city nominating convention six months or more in advance of the election. The course of the committee was disapproved at the time by many Republicans, the volume of opposition has steadily increased and was given formal expression at a meeting last night, which was attended by 130 representative members of the party. These men are not acting from personal motives or in the interests of any individuals, but their protest is made in behalf of the city and the rights of Republican voters. They feel that an effort is being made to take unfair advantage in a matter that affects all classes and that they have the right to call for a reconsideration of the committee's action and a right to be heard. Their position is sound and their demand is the dignified expression of law-abiding, self-respecting men who have public and party interests at heart. The demand is one that the committee cannot afford to ignore. It should be given attention, and it will be the part of wisdom to accede to it. For it is undoubtedly true that the signers of the protest represent not only hundreds but thousands of voters who will refuse to be bound by the action of a nominating convention whose outcome they believe to be prearranged in the interest of personal and selfish ends and not for public or party benefit.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S

INDEPENDENCE.

President Roosevelt has been giving some conspicuous proofs recently of a quality for which he is noted, namely, his independence. There has never been an occupant of the White House firmer in the support of what he believed to be right or more ready to admit and correct an error, if convinced of it, than President Roosevelt. The people like that kind of independence. Not to mention other instances, the recent appointment of assistant treasurer at New York is a case in point. When the recent death of Conrad N. Jordan made it necessary to fill that office the President accepted the recommendation of Senator Platt and nominated William Plimley for the office. Mr. Plimley had held a responsible position in the New York postoffice and was presumably a fit and competent person for assistant treasurer. The indorsement of Senator Platt and of several banks in New York seemed to be a guaranty of the fact. After the nomination had been sent to the Senate, and after it had been confirmed, information reached the President that led him to doubt Plimley's fitness for the office. His commission was withheld and an official of the Treasury Department was sent to New York to invesigate the charges. The report made by this official convinced the President that Plimley was not a suitable person for the office, and that he had made a mistake in nominating him. He sent for Senator Platt, laid the facts before him and asked him to consent to the withdrawal of Plimley's nomination. When Senator Platt refused to give his consent the President told him that he proposed to withdraw the nomination anyhow, and he did. The senator "saved his face" by declining to consent to the withdrawal of Plimley's name, and when the President nominated Hamilton Fish for the office the senator promptly agreed to it.

The incident illustrates the President's independence and his readiness to correct an error when he finds he has made one. The recommendation of Senator Platt in a matter of that kind is very potent, and a weak or more yielding President would have hesitated to disregard it. Such incidents have sometimes caused serious political friction. It was a similar incident that caused the estrangement between Senator Conkling and Presidents Hayes and Garfield, and that led finally to the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt That event grew out of a question of New York patronage, and, singularly enough the controversy began with the nomination by President Hayes of Theodore Roosevelt, father of President Roosevelt, for collector of New York in place of Chester A. Arthur. As both of the New York senators opposed the nomination it was rejected. It is a curious freak of history that nearly twenty-five years later the son of the Theodore Roosevelt, whose appointment Senator Platt opposed in 1878, should have occasion to overrule the senator in the matter of another important New York appoint-

MR. GOMPERS'S GOOD EXAMPLE. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, did an eminently proper thing when he wrote to the chief of police of Tampa, Fla., demanding full protection for the citizens who have gone thither to organize the cigar makers. These organizers had been served with letters threatening them with death if they did not leave the city within twenty-four hours. That is the method of that country for getting rid of those who do not meet with the approval of the leaders. Mr. Gompers's organizers have a right in Tampa, as they have on every foot of American soil. So long as they obey the laws of Florida for preserving the peace the authorities of Tampa are in duty bound to see that no one interferes with them. More than that, their lives being threatened, the police authorities are under obligation to ascertain the names of those who threaten others with death and to bring them to punishment. That punishment should be no light affair. Interfering with the inalienable rights of an American citizen to the pursuit of happiness is not a misdemeanor, but a felony. It will be noticed that President Gompers not only makes the demand in the name of organized labor, but of "every liberty-loving citizen." thus indirectly recognizing the right of every human being to full protection by the officers of the law in the peaceable pursuit

Now that President Gompers has declared that it is the right of every man or woman to be protected in the pursuit of a vocation it is hoped that he will make an effort to impress this great truth upon the army prevails in certain quarters that no man has any rights in regard to vocation and

labor union. True, the Declaration of Innext six years. It appropriates \$500,000 for dependence sets forth that all men have "certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." but as construed by a class of citizens of late only those who belong to labor highway commissioner, a position created organizations can claim such high priviby the bill, which must be filled by a civil | leges. Now that President Gompers has practically declared that "every liberty-loving citizen" has these rights it is hoped that he will take occasion to reiterate the fundamental truth of equal rights and equal protection under the laws when any of his followers undertake to deprive any American citizen of them by attempting to drive him from his employment by threat

There has been so much of this sort of thing by members of some of President Gompers's organizations that the impression is gaining ground in some quarters that no wage earner has any rights unless he is a member of a union, and that he may be driven from his employment and even assaulted and killed if he insists upon earning his bread by toil. The fair-minded public has begun to give some attention to cruel interferences with the rights of nonnion men, and a decided change of sentiment has taken place which may be formulated as a demand that the rights set forth in the Declaration of Independence as belonging to the individual and being "inalienable" be restored to all workers and jealously guarded by government. Everybody heartily seconds the demand of President Gompers for the protection of his organizers in Tampa; why should not everybody demand that the individual worker shall be protected just the same in the enjoyment of his inalienable rights?

IS MR. CLEVELAND A CANDIDATE? The New York World of Thursday contained an interview with ex-President Cleveland and a double-leaded editorial in which he is declared to be the strongest man the Democrats can nominate. The interview represents Mr. Cleveland as declaring that he has been misrepresented by those who gave out the statement that "had retired from active politics to act as the party's adviser." Furthermore, Mr. Cleveland is represented as saying: "To be pictured as an old Brahmin, seated in the background and aspiring to manage things my own way is alike distasteful to me and absolutely false as to my true position." Then the reporter goes on to say that on his sixty-sixth birthday Mr. Cleveland is seemingly five years younger and thirty pounds lighter than he was a year ago. Mr. Cleveland himself is reported as declaring that he is a "well man," and that for the first time in several years he has escaped an attack of rheumatic gout this year. The carefully-written editorial recalls Mr. Cleveland's strength in 892, when Mr. Watterson predicted defeat, and maintains that he is the strongest man in the Democratic party in the East to-day. To the World Mr. Cleveland is the ogical candidate if the Democratic party wishes to carry the election in 1904. The significant closing sentence is: "Likewise in admitting that Mr. Cleveland does not seek the nomination we feel that we are entirely just to him in assuming that he would not decline it.'

It must be admitted that all this seems very much as if Mr. Cleveland desires the omination. Even the World would not have gone so far as it has if Mr. Cleveland were opposed to having his name mentioned as "a logical candidate." A year igo the mention of Mr. Cleveland's name in connection with the presidency would have been regarded as an absurdity because the impression prevailed that no man could be more unpopular with the mass of Democratic voters. In all the West Mr. Cleveand's name was hissed as that of a traitor during the campaign of 1896. All over this State are thousands of men who denounced Mr. Cleveland in 1896 and 1900 as a traitor to the party and as no Democrat. Is it not cause for amazement that his name should now be mentioned as that of a logical Democratic candidate? What a bewildered and dazed feeling this prominence of the ex-President must give the tens of thousands of Democrats who denounced him during the last two presidential elections! That he should be even spoken of would seem quite remarkable, but that he should permit his name to be used as the World has used it forces the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is seeking the Democratic nomination. If not, what can these newspaper articles mean?

Every now and then some woman gives startling proof of what might occur under general woman suffrage. A few days ago at a school board election in a country township of New Jersey one of the candidates, a wealthy man, promised that if elected he would give a \$25,000 schoolhouse to a certain village. Miss Hewitt, daughter of the late Abram S. Hewitt, determined that he should be elected, so after making a personal canvass of the township she chartered a special train on election day for the accommodation of country voters, and served a luncheon free to all comers at a hotel near the polling place. Her candidate was elected.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate finance committee, says he will appoint a subcommittee to meet in the recess and draft a comprehensive financial bill which will be introduced on the first day of the features of the Aldrich bill which failed to pass at the late session and will make some important changes in the administration of the Treasury Department. The country has learned that whatever Senator Aldrich undertakes he does thoroughly.

THE HUMORISTS.

Dialogues of the Day.

Dejected Investor-I thought you told me that Wall street was full of good things? Soothing Promoter-So it is, and you are one

All at Sea.

Philadelphia Press. "The Democratic party is fading away rapidly; about time for it to be thinking of getting its life insured."

"That's impossible." "Too hazardous a risk, eh?" "Not only that, but I don't believe there's any one who can make out its policy."

An Explanation.

Chicago News. Pat-Oi say, Molk, phwat makes thim legs av Mike-Faith, an' it wuz brought erbout by uddin' sthop in me travels.

Pat-Phwoy, how wuz thot? Mike-Oi rode oop in a balloon wan toim walked back, b'gorry.

tious man, "she did not seem to be a ready con- to this great, inspiring mission.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Features of Especial Interest to Appear in To-Morrow's Issue. REVIVAL OF RAGTIME-

The musical director of a burlesque show visiting Indianapolis talks of his trials and tribulations. THE REAL JOHN CHINAMAN-

The modern fable of Hazel's two hus-

On many things he can give Americans AMONG THE VASSAR GIRLS-An Indianapolis visitor gives some of

United States Supreme Court. her impressions of this popular school. GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDY-

bands and what became of them. THE UP-TO-DATE JAP-Clive Holland notes his progress along

HOW STEEL GROWS "TIRED"-Experiments to discover law of breakage in this metal.

Discovery of its natural existence there may affect certain so-called poisoning PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO-

RSENIC IN THE SYSTEM-

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET-

Picturesque ruler with an informal AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE-Tourists find it easy to secure tickets

of admission. THE WILES OF THE FOX-Story for children, by Prof. Louis C. Ward, relating the undoing of the bear.

The Keene-Harriman fight and the important issues involved, with other in teresting notes, by the Journal's special correspondent.

versationalist. But the next time she impressed me as a wonderfully well-informed woman." "In that case," answered Miss Cayenne, "I feel it my duty to warn you. If she went to the trouble to read up on topics in which you are interested there is no doubt that her intentions tre serious."

Quiet.

Philadelphia Ledger. "Are you going to have a quiet wedding? asked the facetious man of the prespective bride-"Guess I am," came the reply. "I'm not going

His Preference. Feller'll soon feel lazy Where coolin' breezes stray; Ruther be a daisy Than a toiler by the way! Bees, in tangles mazy-They kin hum all day; Ruther be a daisy Than a toiler by the way! -Atlanta Constitution

Reason of the Round Table. New York Tribune.

King Arthur had invited the knights to dine. "But, sir," asked Launcelot, "why is the table "You fool!" retorted the monarch, "it's

make the grub go round." Perceiving Tennyson in the press gallery, they were fain to confine the rest of the converse tion to formal after-dinner speeches.

ORATIONS FOR BRITAIN'S COLONIAL SECRETARY AND WIFE.

London's Congratulations Bestowed at the Guildhall-Luncheon at the Mansion House.

LONDON, March 20 .- Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to-day received the city of London's congratulations on his mission to South Africa in the Guildhall, where Lord Mayor Samuel and the corporation presented him with an address of welcome in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished representatives of politics, the services, art, science, the church, the law and the drama. Among those present were Premier Balfour, most of the Cabinet ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Roberts, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Strathcona, Lord Lister, Vice Admiral Charles Beresford, Signor Marconi, Sir Thomas Lipton and Sir Henry

Irving. Many ladies were also present to extend greetings to Mrs. Chamberlain. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, who drove to the Guildhall in an open landau received a remarkable welcome from the expectant crowds, who, in their enthusiasm here and there broke through the police lines and surrounded the carriage. The lord mayor, lady mayoress and the corporation officers met Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain in the library, where a procession was formed, headed by trumpeters and proceeded to the at the extraordinary session which adiress eulogizing the secretary's services South Africa was presented. Loud and prolonged cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs greeted Mr. Chamberlain on his ris-

ing to reply. The secretary's speech was largely a reiteration of his recent speech at Southampton. He said'he was convinced that everything was in trim for a united South Africa under the British flag. "In the words of my friend, General Delarey," said Mr. Chamberlain, "the Boer leaders will be as loyal to their new government as they were to the old." The secretary added that during his visit he found no trace among the British in South Africa of vindictiveness against the Boers. He expressed his admiration of the dignified way in which the burghers had accepted the result of the appeal to arms, and continued: "The only fruit which we desire from the war is the friendship of those who were so recently fighting us." The conciliatory he entire speech

spirit displayed in this sentence pervaded Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and about three hundred other persons were entertained by the lord mayor at luncheon in the Mansion House. Among the guests were Ambassador Choate an the Marquis De Soveral, the Portuguese minister, besides those already mentioned as present at the Guildhall. After the usual oyal toasts the lord mayor toasted Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain. The secretary received a great ovation when he rose to respond. He said the lord mayor had justly associated with his name that of his wife, Of his personal obligations to her that was not the time to speak, but, so far as the nation was concerned, she also was entitled to some share of its gratitude in the work of reconciliation. Her kindness, sympathy and interest had made friends where he himself might well have failed. He thought it was impossible to overestimate the effect of personal intercourse with the colonists or imperial relations, and if imperial interests were to be put in the foreground in the future and the comfort of secretaries of state treated as of secondary importance, he hoped his experiment would e repeated from time to time by those who would succeed him. The present was a critical period in the history of the empire and the course taken now by the empire and the colonies would probably settle for all time the question whether the empire was to be consolidated and maintained, or whether it was to disintegrate into separate atoms, each caring only for its own local He thought the colonies hardly adequately appreciated all that was due from them as members of the empire. There was the need to infuse into them the new conception of the empire. This was of a voluntary organization based on a cominterests and sacrifices to which all should bring contributions to the common good. A great empire based on these ciples was not to be consolidated or established, however, in months or even years. But the eagerness shown by the colonies one and all in making personal and pecuniary sacrifices for the mother land in stress encouraged hope for the

WATTS, SACHS, KELSO AND OTHERS DEMAND THEIR LIBERTY.

Petition in Their Behalf for a Wri of Habeas Corpus Filed in the

MADE FOR HARMONY

BETWEEN THE FEDERAL COURT AND FLOYD COUNTY COURT.

Crum and Byrnes, Who Were Not Confirmed by the Senate, Reappointed -Foulke to Spooner.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- A petition for writ of habeas corpus was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the case of William W. Watts and David Sachs, attorneys of Louisville; Charles D. Kelso, receiver; Sheriff Raymond J. Morris, of Floyd county, Indiana, and some of the latter's deputies, which involves a sharp clash of authority between the Federal District Court for the district of Indiana and the state court for the county of Floyd, in the State of Indiana, of which New Albany is the county seat.

The complication grows out of a proceeding in bankruptcy, instituted originally in the state Circuit Court for Floyd county against M. Zier & Co., a corporation engaged in the manufacture of boilers. A receiver was appointed for the company by the state court some three months ago and subsequently a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Zier & Co. by their creditors in the Federal Court at Indianapolis. A receiver in bankruptcy also was appointed by that court. Acting on the advice of Messrs. Watts and Sachs, his counsel, the receiver for the state court refused to surrender the property to the receiver appointed by the Federal Court. The receiver of the state court and his attorneys were summoned to Indianapolis. and, after an interview with the federal judge, consented to advise that the property be surrendered to the federal authorities. They found, however, that the state | cussed with a few senators. court would not comply with their request to this effect. Indeed, instead of comply ing, the state court issued a rule against them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in exceeding their authority. Notwithstanding this rule, the receiver under the state court did surrender the property, whereupon his ap cointment was revoked and Charles Kelso was appointed receiver. Sheriff Morris, of Floyd county, was given orders to retake the property and turn it over to Receiver Keiso, which he did. Thereupon Mr. Kelso, the sheriff, the attorneys and the heriff's deputies were summoned to Indianapolis to appear before the Federal Court on a charge of contempt, and when the cases came up all were found guilty of contempt and ordered to be imprisoned in he county jail of Marion county, Indiana. Mr. Kelso and Messrs. Sachs and Watts were given sixty-day sentences. The sherdeputies and watchmen were given shorter sentences, and all but two of them are now in jail.

The petition filed to-day was presented by Messrs. David Fairleigh and Bernard Flexner, and is intended to secure their release. They contend that the proceeding is void as against Mr. Kelso, who was the state court receiver, because he was not a party to the bankruptcy proceeding in the Federal Court and was under the orders of the state court, and also void as igainst the attorneys, for the reason that they had no authority to secure the surrender of the property as required by the Federal Court. They also make a plea for comity between the state and federa courts, which, they contend, should be their client's protection against harsh proceed-

REAPPOINTED TO OFFICE.

Crum and Byrnes, Whose Nominations Failed, Honored Again.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Only five members of the Cabinet attended to-day's Northern Securities Company. The last meeting and they were in session less than | hour of the session was occupied by Special half an hour. Secretary Hay was present | Counsel T. D. Watson, of Pittsburg, in for the first time since his return from the closing the case for the government. He South. After the meeting it was announced the President had reappointed Dr. W. D. til 10 o'clock to-morrow and expects to con-Crum, colored, collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., and William M. Byrnes United States district attorney for Delaware. Both of these nominations failed of confirmation at the recent session of the

Both the President and the members of the Cabinet expressed great satisfaction with the results accomplished by Congress gayly beflagged Guildhall, where the ad- journed yesterday. The President believes pected. Both he and the Cabinet are satis-fied that the Cuban reciprocity treaty will be ratified by the Cuban Congress, as it was ratified by the Senate. President Roosevelt is particularly gratified because the American Senate has demonstrated what he regards as the good faith of the United States in extending, so far as it may, the relief of this country to Cuba.

FOULKE TO SPOONER.

Civil-Service Commissioner Replies

Sharply to Criticism. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Civil-service Commissioner William Dudley Foulke today sent a letter to Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, in reply to sharp criticisms of letters written to individual senators by Mr. Foulke regarding certain inaccuracies in statements made on the floor during consideration of a resolution calling for information from the commission regarding the removal of Elmer E. Forshay from the surveyor general's office of Idaho. Mr.

Foulke says: "Thus the paradox is presented that, although the charge was untrue, I had no ight to point out the particulars in which t was untrue, even in letters to individual senators. If this position is sound, it would be the duty of executive officers to submit in absolute silence to the gravest charges of misconduct or even of crime uttered in the most public place in the Nation. No self-respecting man could hold an administrative office under such conditions. submit that it is not to my letter that the epithet of 'supreme effrontery' can most

fitly be applied.
"In conclusion, I will say that hereafter when my conduct or that of the body to which I belong is unjustly attacked in either house of Congress, I shall continue to address to any senator or representative who will receive it a communication pointing out the incorrectness as specifically as I know how; that I will seek to have the unjust charge refuted as publicly as it was made, and if (as I do not believe) the time should come when I can find no senator or representative who is willing to give me hearing. I shall seek by every means in my power to make the world acquainted with the injustice. I do not believe that any sist upon such a doctrine of senatorial lese majesty as will prevent any officer, however humble the position he may hold from protecting himself against unfounded accusations by every lawful means in his

Many Army Officers Affected. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The District Supreme Court to-day decided adversely to Lieut. A. B. Edwards and Second Lieut. Henry M. Daugherty, both of the artillery corps, who petitioned for a writ of manthe general of the army to restore them to the numbers they formerly held in the list of their respective grades. The decision of the court affects many other officers. Both men are West Pointers. It was con-

ended that in rearranging the list of offimany new officers, appointed from life and otherwise, months after the petitioners had received their commissions were given credit for their former service in the volunteer branch, and therefore now hold lineal rank much higher than the petitioners. The court held that it had no jurisdiction to interfere with the discretion and judgment vested in the secretary of war. The petitioners appealed.

To Recommend a General Staff. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The War Department to-day issued a general order convening a board to meet in Washington on March 30 to recommend the detail of forty-two officers from the army at large to constitute the personnel of the general staff under the act of Feb. 14. The board is to consider only the efficiency of officers and no recommendations or letters except those submitted through military channels are to be considered by the board, which will consist of Major Generals Young, Chaffee and Bates, Brigadier Generals Carter, Bliss and Randolph and Maj. Henry A. Green, assistant adjutant general.

Features of New Gunboats. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The Navy Department has issued a circular defining

the features of the two 1,000-ton gunboats authorized by the naval appropriation act of July, 1902. Bids for building the ships will be opened on May 15 next. The boats must be built within twenty months. They are intended for police duty in shallow water. Twelve knots is named as the speed required, but the boats may be accepted at reduced price if they fall below eleven knots. The vessels will be 174 feet long. thirty-five feet beam and draw twelve feet hree inches of water.

Entertained by the President. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a small company of friends at dinner to-night. Those present included the British ambassador and Lady Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Alice Warder, Miss De Smyrnoff, Miss Hagner and Mr. Dering, Count Hoyos, Major Howze and Lieutenant McCoy. The floral decorations of the table consisted of Golden Gate roses and ferns.

Warship Ordered to Black Republics. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The Navy Department was advised by acting Secretary of State Loomis to-day that reports from the Dominican Republic and Haiti indicate that American interests there may be in need of protection. The Navy Departproceed thence from Pensacola

Senators at the White House. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Nearly a quorum of the Senate was at the White proceedings incident to this statue dispute. House to-day. Many of the senators called to pay their respects to the President before leaving the city, while some of them called to discuss appointments. Details of the approaching Western trip were dis-

Hay's Argentine Note. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The text of the response of Secretary Hay to the Argentine note proposing combined action of American states to resist the collection of debts by naval force was made public to-day. It does not differ materially from the synopsis already printed.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE FOUR FEDER-AL JUDGES ALMOST CONCLUDED.

Points Made by Counsel Bunn, Griggs and Watson-Hill's Company Condemned as a Monopoly.

ST. LOUIS. March 20.-Arguments in de ense of the Northern Securities Company. on trial before the United States Circuit Court here for the District of Minnesota, closed to-day and the case will be finally placed in the hands of the four judges tomorrow. During the three days of argument the attorneys for the defendants have occupied nine hours, and up to adjournment to-night the government has taken five hours for presentation of arguments. C. W. Bunn, of St. Paul, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, opened to-day's session, and former Attorney General Griggs closed the case for the was still talking when court adjourned unclude by noon. The famous merger case will then be in the hands of the court for

Attorney C. W. Bunn endeavored to show that prior to this case there had never been a suggestion that a consolidation of railway interests was a violation of the

anti-trust act of July 2, 1890. In concluding for the defendants former Attorney General Griggs asserted that the | Postoffice Department that no action will the operation of individuals engaged in commerce and not to control the ownership of corporations so engaged. He asserted that a man or men can buy all the property he or they have the capital to purchase and that the law cannot limit the amount of that purchase, and that the anti-trust act does not specifically say such purchase is a violation of its provisions.

Attorney Watson, for the government, as-

serted that it was his purpose to demonstrate that the merging of railroad interests by the Northern Securities Company was a most willful violation of the anti trust act. "Isn't it the law of competition? he said, "that different roads traversing the same territory will make different rates, carry different kinds of commodities run different kinds of trains and in a huncred different ways seek to better their own interests over those of their rivals? But here the defendants have merged the interests of all the roads in a certain territory and yet they try to show that it is not done to the disadvantage of competi ion and that it will benefit interstate and foreign commerce." Attorney Watson then cited decisions of the United States Sureme Court at length to show that various hases of the merger were in apparent vioation of the Sherman anti-trust act. He declared that a man has not the right to corner any commodity to such an extent as to engross the market, nor mono a certain line of business. He asserte that therefore a corporation has not such a right and that under the plain language of the second section of the anti-trust act any corporation who shall mone attempt to monopolize thereby violated the law, which was supreme and must be up-

TANNERS INSOLVENT.

C. M. Moensch Sons & Co. and Moensch Fischer & Gainsslen in Straits.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 20 .- C. M. Moensch Sons & Co., and Moensch, Fischer & Gainsslen, of Gowanda, two of the biggest tannery concerns in this part of the country, are insolvent. The capital stock of C. M. Moensch Sons & Co. is \$1,500,000. and that of Moensch, Fisher & Gainssien is \$600,000. A motion for the dissolution of the companies was made in behalf of the majority of the directors. Both corporations have large plants at Cattaraugus, Gowanda and Salamanca and at Alpena, Mich. Warehouses of these concerns are located at Chicago, Boston and other cities. It was stated in the petition that the apparent assets of Moensch Sons & Co. are 1.248.000; actual liabilities were given at 434,000 and contingent liabilities at \$500,000. NEW YORK, March 20 .- An annot ment was made several weeks ago in this city that a protective committee had been appointed to examine into the affairs of the C. M. Moensch & Sons Comany owing to a financial embarrassment, which it was hoped at the time would be but temporary. The firm did a large business and had tanneries at several points throughout the

RELATIVE OF THE PAMOUS SOLDIER IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

Controversy Because He Also Is

Related to the Harrisons.

STATISTICS

COLLECTING STREET - BAILWAY

DATA FOR CENSUS BUREAU.

Controller Tracewell Rules that an Old Claim Must Be Paid-New Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Maj. William Hancock Clark, who resides in this city. made an interesting contribution to-day to the controversy which has developed over the desire of Indiana to be represented in the Statuary Hall of the national Capitol by statues of two of her distinguished sons. Major Clark, a nephew once removed of George Rogers Clark, although indignant at the veto of the bill providing for the erecting of a statue to his illustrious greatuncle in the niche in Statuary Hall assigned to Indiana, finds himself in gather an awkward position. He also is a remote relative of the late Benjamin Harrison, whose statue the Democrats of Indiana desired to place in the niche for one of Indiana's great men. "My great-aunt on my maternal side, Elizabeth Churchill, was the wife of William Henry Harrison," remarked Major Clark. "Consequently I am rather delicately placed in having two relatives the subject of strife for Indiana's coveted hono ors. Inasmuch as only one statue may be placed by that State it seems to me that the man who founded Kentucky and made the famous campaigns in that country should have the call. There is inconsistency in the George Rogers Clark's work is so well understood that I do not feel that he needs any defense at my hands. His campaigns Illinois, the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and other military achievements made possible the development of the great His persistency in calling on Presi-

dent Jefferson led to the negotiations for the Louisiana purchase Maj. William Hancock Clark is the oldest and only living son of the oldest son of William Clark, who distinguished himself in his exploration of the Pacific coast. Major Clark and President Roosevelt will be among the guests of honor at the ex-position to be held in Portland, Ore., next year in celebration of the achievements of William Clark and Merriwether Lewis, the leaders of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

The people in Indiana will be interested in an investigation just inaugurated by Director Merriam, of the Census Bureau, for the purpose of collecting statistics relating to street railways, electric lighting and electric power plants in the United States. Special attention will be paid to data concerning the evolution of the past years in the manner of conducting street ailways, and in no State is this better illustrated than in Indiana. A corps special agents already has been sent to the State to make an inquiry in this connection. It is proposed by the Census Bureau to ascertain the ownership of the street railways as a starter in the collection of data. Schedules provided will show whether the lines are operated by individuals, corporations or combinations of companies. Enough has already been develped in the inquiry to show that a very large proportion of the street-railway companies are owned by two companies, one operating in the East and the other

Indiana's connection with once again attracts public attention. R. J. Tracewell, of Indiana, controller of the treasury, has decided that the Territory of New Mexico must pay the bills of W. H. Andrews, a territorial legislator, who spent most of his time in Washington during the winter lobbying for statehood. Andrews presented a bill for expenses, but it was disallowed by the territorial treasurer. controller Tracewell now hands down a lecision in which he states that the account

Superintendent Machen is now engaged in the task of making allotments for the establishment of rural free delivery during the next fiscal year. The first batch for Indiana has been assigned for July 1 as follows: Bloomfield. Butler, Kempton, Mex-Joe (station) and Worthington. Additional routes were also allowed for Indiana as follows: Auburn, Bloomington Cambridge City, Colfax, Frankfort and

It is authoritatively announced at the the return to the city next month of Post-

master General Payne. David Lambert has been commissioned ostmaster at Muncie, Ind., and George A. Thayer at Pittsburg, Ind.

Announcement is made by the Civil-service Commission that an examination will be held at Kendallville, Ind., on April 1 for candidates for the positions of clerk and carrier in that city.

Indiana postmasters appointed to-day: Thomas J. Allbright, at Clover, Martin county, vice John Grimes, resigned; Guy Neill, at Freeman, Owen county, vice Hulda Livingstone, resigned; Herman C. Claussen, at Palmer, Lake county, vice Clayton Stewart, resigned, and Ida Smith, at Cedar, De Kalb county, vice Charles A. Buck, resigned.

Thaddeus Coffin has been appointed regular carrier and Ed Ratcliff substitute on the rural route at New Castle, Ind. Also, Addison Scott, regular, and J. Esley Scott, substitute, on the route at Fairmount, Ind. JOHN E. MONK.

PALMA AND WIFE SHOCKED.

Grieved to Learn of the Secret Marriage of Their Son Jose,

HAVANA. March 20 .- Beyond the receipt of a brief confirmatory dispatch, President Palma has learned nothing of the marriage of his son Jose and Miss Mabel Jacobs in New York on Feb. 11 last, or of the bride. except through the newspapers. The President said to-day: "I am undecided as to what course to pursue concerning the youth, who is only twenty years of and has two years more to remain Columbia The President and his wife were shocked disappointed when they heard the news and have not yet consulted anybody regarding the matter. Out of deference to them the administration newspaper will

publish anything about his marriage until the facts have further developed

McKinley Memorial Awards. PHILADELPHIA, March 20 .- The jury award in the McKinley memorial competition have reported to the executive com-mittee of the Art Club the results of their labors in selecting from among the thirtyight models submitted the five, in their igment, most deserving of the \$500 prizes ffered to contestants. The memorial is to be in the form of a statue of the late President McKinley and will be erected in Memerial Hall. Fairmount Park, at a cost of 30,000. The jury's selection follows: Charles opez, sculptor, and Albert Ross, archi-et, New York; C. Howard Walker and eorge B. Howe, architect, Boston; H. A. McNeill, scuiptor and Lord & Hewlett, architects, Chicago; H. H. Matzen, sculptor and architect, and Isador Konti, sculptor